EDVOTEK®

THE **BIOTECHNOLOGY EDUCATION** COMPANY®

Includes EDVOTEK's All-NEW DNA Standard Marker

- Better separation
- Easier band measurements
- No unused bands

NEW DNA Standard ladder sizes:
6751, 3652, 2827, 1568, 1118, 825, 630

Edvo-Kit #

130

Edvo-Kit #130

DNA Fingerprinting by PCR Amplification

Experiment Objective:

The objective of this experiment is to develop a basic understanding of DNA Fingerprinting. Students will analyze PCR reactions obtained from different suspects and compare them to a crime scene sample.

See page 3 for storage instructions.

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Safety Data Sheets can be found on our website: **www.edvotek.com/safety-data-sheets**

Experiment Components

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READY-TO-LOAD™ SAMPLES FOR ELECTROPHORESIS

Store QuickStrip™ samples in the refrigerator immediately upon receipt. All other components can be stored at room temperature.

Components (in QuickStrip™ format)		Check (√)
A	Standard DNA Marker	❑
B	Crime scene PCR reaction	❑
C	Suspect 1 PCR reaction	❑
D	Suspect 2 PCR reaction	❑
E	Suspect 3 PCR reaction	❑

REAGENTS & SUPPLIES

- UltraSpec-Agarose™ ❑
- Electrophoresis Buffer (50x) ❑
- Practice Gel Loading Solution ❑
- FlashBlue™ DNA Stain ❑
- InstaStain® Blue cards ❑
- 1 ml pipet ❑
- Microtipped Transfer Pipets ❑

Experiment #130 is designed for 8 gels if stained with FlashBlue™ or InstaStain® Blue (both included) or 16 gels if stained with SYBR® Safe or InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide (not included).

Store QuickStrip™ samples in the refrigerator immediately upon receipt. All other components can be stored at room temperature.

All experiment components are intended for educational research only. They are not to be used for diagnostic or drug purposes, nor administered to or consumed by humans or animals.

Requirements

- Horizontal gel electrophoresis apparatus
- D.C. power supply
- Automatic micropipets with tips
- Balance
- Microwave, hot plate or burner
- Pipet pump
- 250 ml flasks or beakers
- Hot gloves
- Safety goggles and disposable laboratory gloves
- Small plastic trays or large weigh boats (for gel destaining)
- DNA visualization system (white light)
- Distilled or deionized water

Background Information

Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is present in every living cell. It is the genetic material that acts as the blueprint for protein synthesis by cells. In mammals, a large fraction of the total DNA does not code for proteins. Polymorphic DNA refers to chromosomal regions that vary among individuals. By examining several of these regions within genomic DNA, one can determine a "DNA Fingerprint" for an individual. DNA polymorphisms are now widely used for determining paternity/maternity, kinship, identification of human remains, and to determine the genetic basis of various inherited diseases. The most widely used and far-reaching application has been to the field of criminal forensics. DNA from crime victims and offenders can now be definitively matched, affecting outcomes of criminal and civil trials.

DNA fingerprinting was first used as a forensic tool in the United Kingdom in 1984, following the pioneering work of Dr. Alex Jeffreys. Analysis by Jeffreys led to the apprehension of a murderer in the first DNA fingerprinting case in September 1987. The first U.S. conviction occurred on November 6, 1987 in Orlando, FL. Since then, DNA analysis has been used in thousands of convictions. Additionally, over 70 convicted prison inmates have been exonerated from their crimes, including eight death row inmates.

In 1990, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) established the Combined DNA Index System (CODIS), a system that allows comparison of crime scene DNA to DNA profiles of convicted offenders. CODIS has now been used to solve dozens of cases where authorities had no suspect for the crime under investigation.

The first step in forensic DNA fingerprinting is the collection of blood or other tissue samples from the crime scene or victim (Figure 1). A blood sample, often present as a stain, is treated with a reagent mixture that contains detergent to rupture the cell membrane and obtain DNA for further analysis. When this technology was in its early stages, a method, called restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) analysis, was used.

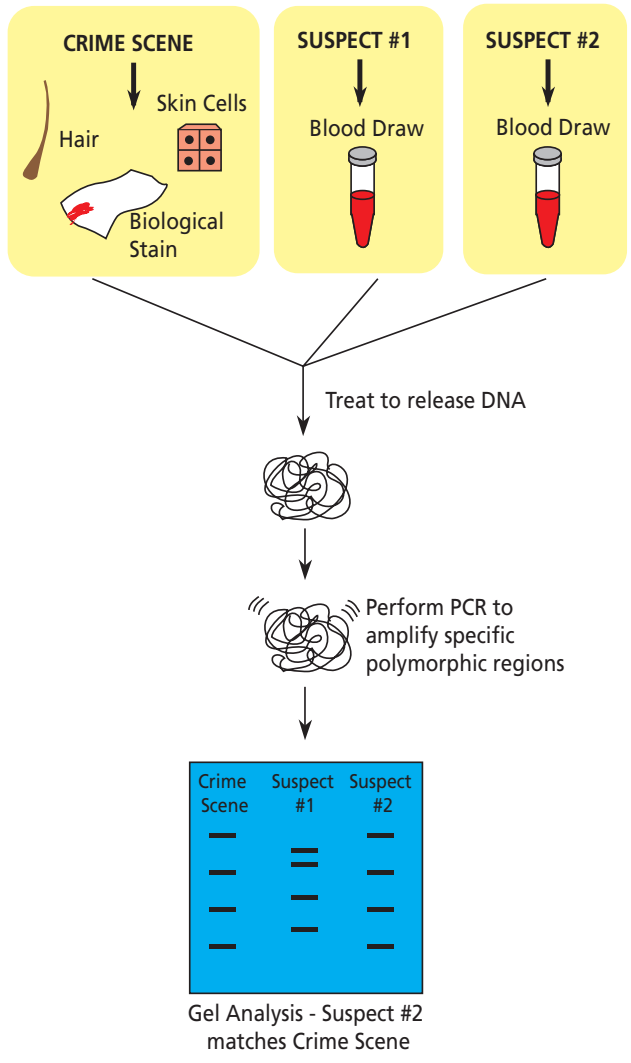


Figure 1:
Comparison of a crime scene DNA fingerprint with those of two suspects.

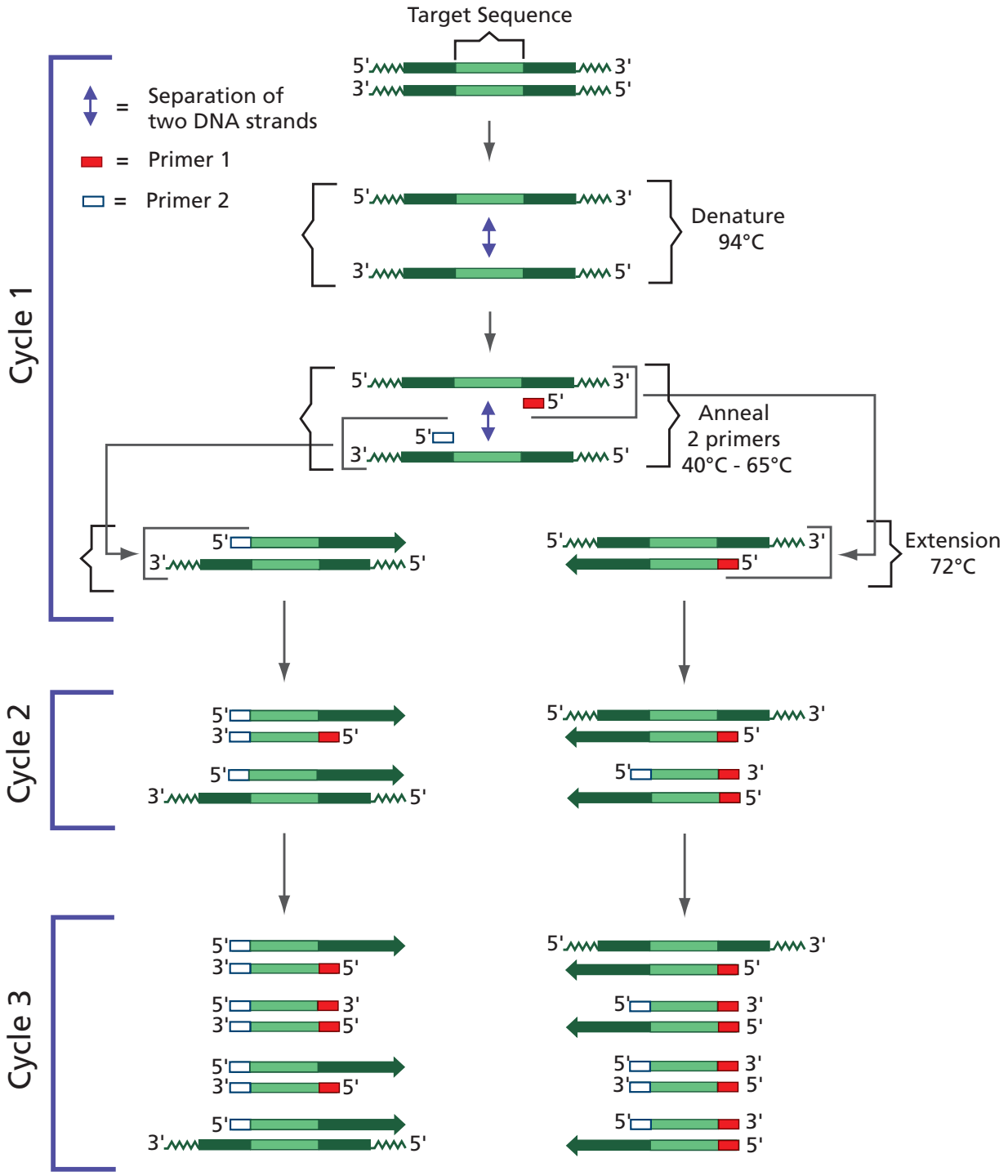


Figure 2:
DNA Amplification by the Polymerase Chain Reaction

RFLP involves digesting the DNA with restriction enzymes, separation on an agarose gel, transferring the DNA to a membrane, and hybridizing the DNA on the membrane with probes to detect polymorphic regions. This procedure, known as a Southern Blot, requires relatively large amounts of DNA and takes several weeks to complete.

More recently, the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) has been used in forensics to analyze DNA (See Figure 2 on page 5). This technique requires about 500-fold less DNA than RFLP analysis and is less time-consuming. PCR amplification (Figure 2, page 5) uses an enzyme known as *Taq* DNA polymerase. This enzyme was originally purified from a bacterium that inhabits hot springs and is stable at very high (near boiling) temperatures. Also included in the PCR reaction mixture are two synthetic oligonucleotides known as "primers" and the extracted DNA. The region in DNA to be amplified is known as the "target".

In the first step of the PCR reaction, the template complementary DNA strands are separated (denatured) from each other at 94° C while the *Taq* DNA polymerase remains stable. In the second step, known as annealing, the sample is cooled to an intermediate temperature, usually 40° - 65° C, to allow hybridization of the two primers, one to each of the two strands of the template DNA. In the third step, known as extension, the temperature is raised to 72° C and the *Taq* polymerase adds nucleotides to the primers to complete the synthesis of the new complementary strands. These three steps - denaturation, annealing, and extension - constitute one PCR "cycle". This process is typically repeated for 20-40 cycles, amplifying the target sequence in DNA exponentially (Figure 2, page 5). PCR is performed in a thermal cycler, an instrument that is programmed to rapidly heat, cool and maintain samples at designated temperatures for varying amounts of time.

In forensics, PCR is used to amplify and examine highly variable (polymorphic) DNA regions (Figure 3). These are regions that vary in length from individual to individual and fall into two categories: 1) variable number of tandem repeats (VNTR) and 2) STR (short tandem repeats). A VNTR is a region that varies amongst individuals and is typically composed of 15 to 70 base pair sequences, repeated 5 to 100 times. An STR is similar to a VNTR except that the repeated unit is only 2 to 4 nucleotides in length. By examining several different VNTRs or STRs from the same individual, investigators obtain a unique DNA profile for that individual that is unlike that of any other person (except for identical twins).

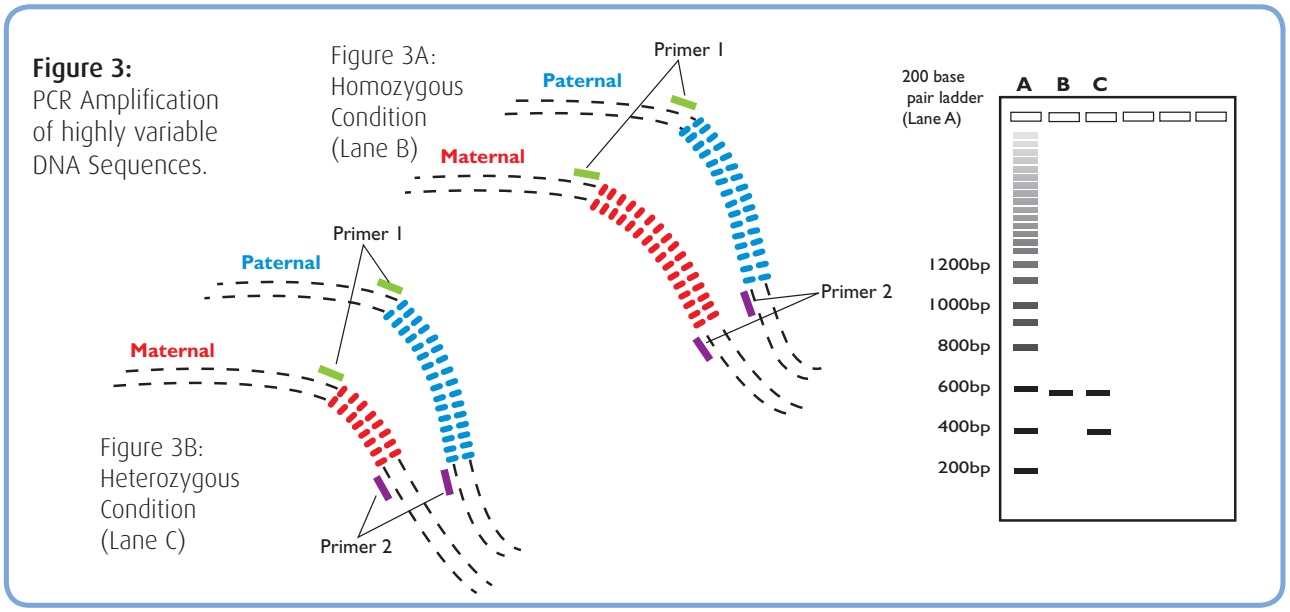


Figure 3: PCR Amplification of highly variable DNA Sequences.

Experiment Overview

EXPERIMENT OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this experiment is to develop a basic understanding of DNA Fingerprinting. Students will analyze PCR reactions obtained from different suspects and compare them to a crime scene sample.

LABORATORY SAFETY

Wear gloves and safety goggles

1. Gloves and goggles should be worn routinely as good laboratory practice.
2. Exercise extreme caution when working with equipment that is used in conjunction with the heating and/or melting of reagents.
3. DO NOT MOUTH PIPET REAGENTS - USE PIPET PUMPS.
4. Exercise caution when using any electrical equipment in the laboratory.
5. Always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after handling reagents or biological materials in the laboratory.

LABORATORY NOTEBOOKS:

Scientists document everything that happens during an experiment, including experimental conditions, thoughts and observations while conducting the experiment, and, of course, any data collected. Today, you'll be documenting your experiment in a laboratory notebook or on a separate worksheet.

Before starting the Experiment:

- Carefully read the introduction and the protocol. Use this information to form a hypothesis for this experiment.
- Predict the results of your experiment.

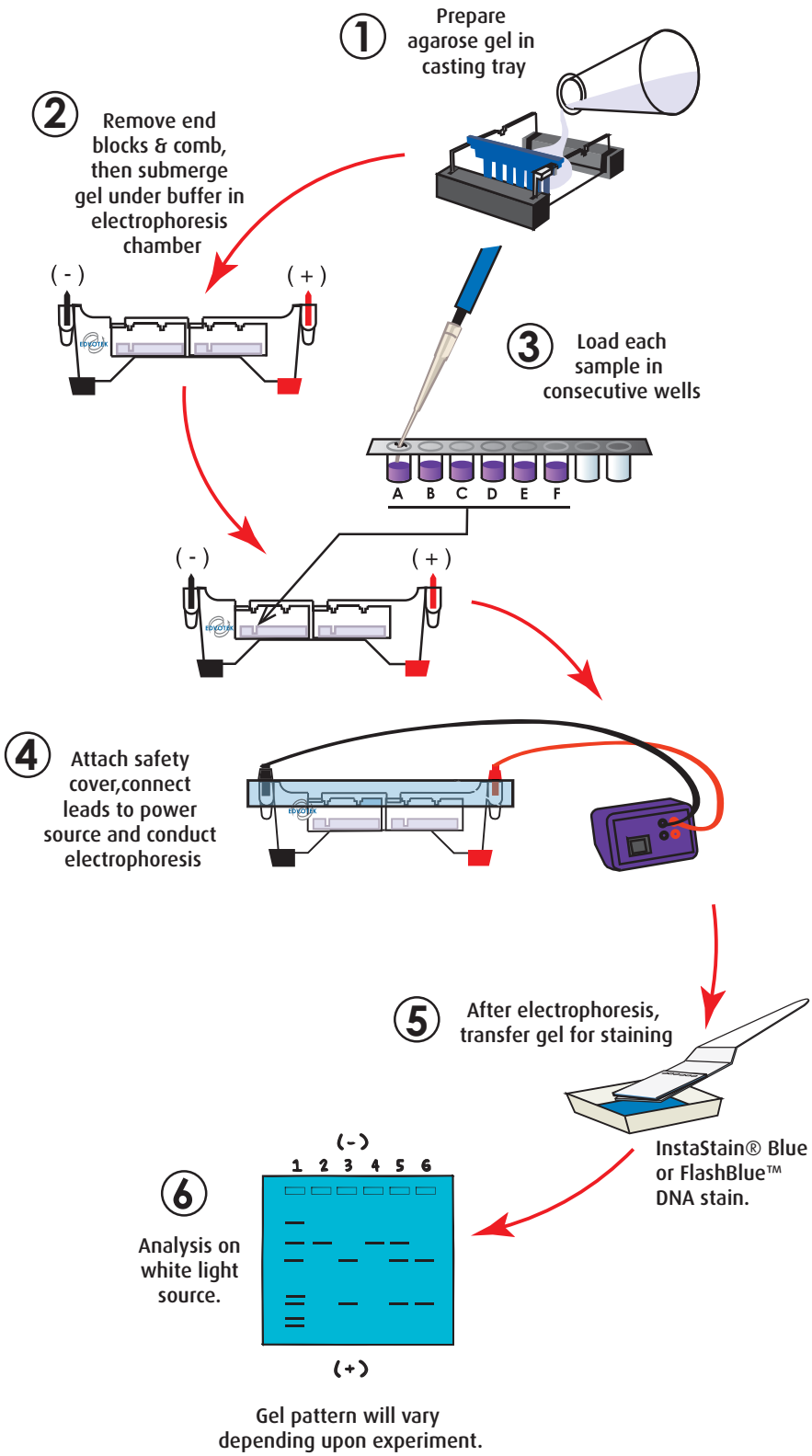
During the Experiment:

- Record your observations.

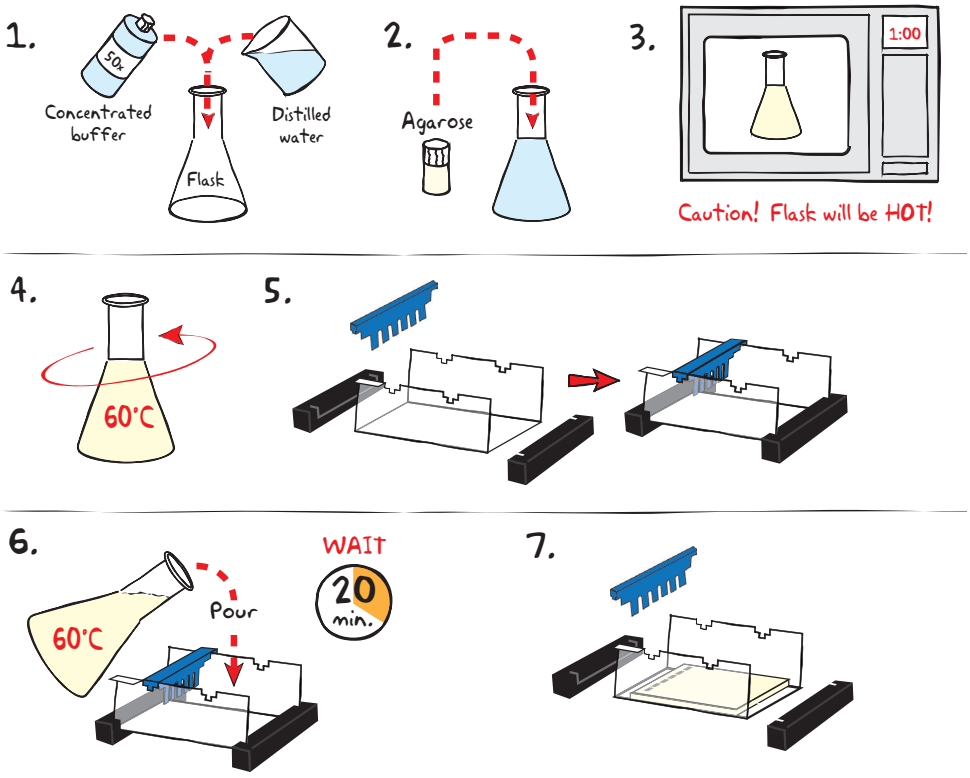
After the Experiment:

- Interpret the results – does your data support or contradict your hypothesis?
- If you repeated this experiment, what would you change? Revise your hypothesis to reflect this change.

Experiment Overview



Module I: Agarose Gel Electrophoresis



IMPORTANT:

If you are unfamiliar with agarose gel prep and electrophoresis, detailed instructions and helpful resources are available at **www.edvotek.com**

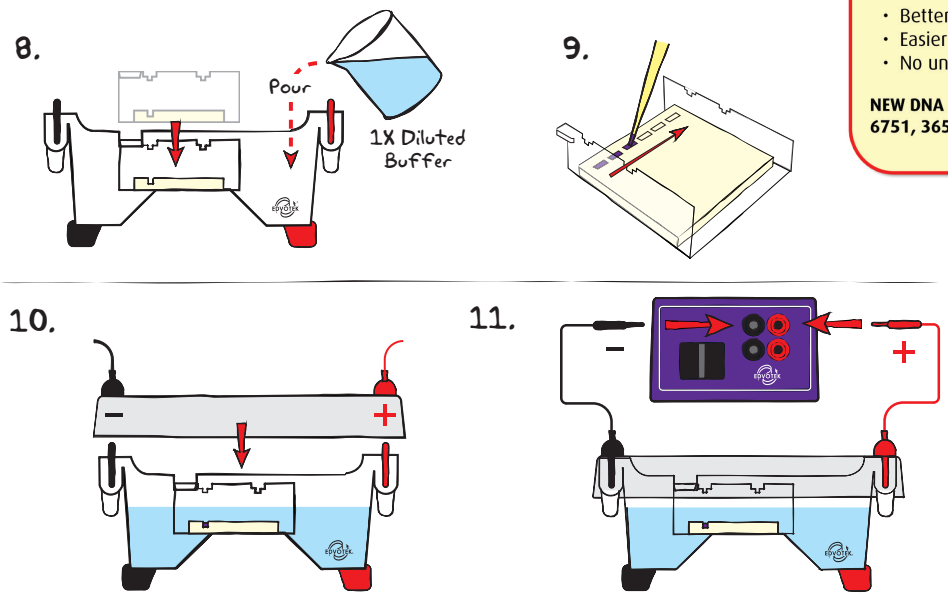
Wear gloves and safety goggles

1. **DILUTE** concentrated (50X) buffer with distilled water to create 1X buffer (see Table A).
2. **MIX** agarose powder with 1X buffer in a 250 ml flask (see Table A).
3. **DISSOLVE** agarose powder by boiling the solution. **MICROWAVE** the solution on high for 1 minute. Carefully **REMOVE** the flask from the microwave and **MIX** by swirling the flask. Continue to **HEAT** the solution in 15-second bursts until the agarose is completely dissolved (the solution should be clear like water).
4. **COOL** agarose to 60° C with careful swirling to promote even dissipation of heat.
5. While agarose is cooling, **SEAL** the ends of the gel-casting tray with the rubber end caps. **PLACE** the well template (comb) in the appropriate notch.
6. **POUR** the cooled agarose solution into the prepared gel-casting tray. The gel should thoroughly solidify within 20 minutes. The gel will stiffen and become less transparent as it solidifies.
7. **REMOVE** end caps and comb. Take particular care when removing the comb to prevent damage to the wells.

Table A — Individual 0.8% UltraSpec-Agarose™ Gel

Size of Gel Casting tray	Concentrated Buffer (50x)	+ Distilled Water	+ Amt of Agarose	= TOTAL Volume
7 x 7 cm	0.6 ml	29.4 ml	0.23 g	30 ml
7 x 10 cm	1.0 ml	49.0 ml	0.39 g	50 ml
7 x 14 cm	1.2 ml	58.8 ml	0.46 g	60 ml

Module I: Agarose Gel Electrophoresis



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REMINDER:
Before loading the samples, make sure the gel is properly oriented in the apparatus chamber.

8. **PLACE** gel (on the tray) into electrophoresis chamber. **COVER** the gel with 1X electrophoresis buffer (See Table B for recommended volumes). The gel should be completely submerged.
9. **PUNCTURE** the foil overlay of the QuickStrip™ with a pipet tip. **LOAD** the entire sample (35-38 µl) into the well in the order indicated by Table 1, at right.
10. **PLACE** safety cover. **CHECK** that the gel is properly oriented. Remember, the DNA samples will migrate toward the positive (red) electrode.
11. **CONNECT** leads to the power source and **PERFORM** electrophoresis (See Table C for time and voltage guidelines). Allow the tracking dye to migrate at least 3.5 cm from the wells.
12. After electrophoresis is complete, **REMOVE** the gel and casting tray from the electrophoresis chamber and proceed to **STAINING** the agarose gel.

Table 1: Gel Loading

Lane 1	Tube A	Standard DNA Marker
2	Tube B	Crime scene PCR reaction
3	Tube C	Suspect 1 PCR reaction
4	Tube D	Suspect 2 PCR reaction
5	Tube E	Suspect 3 PCR reaction

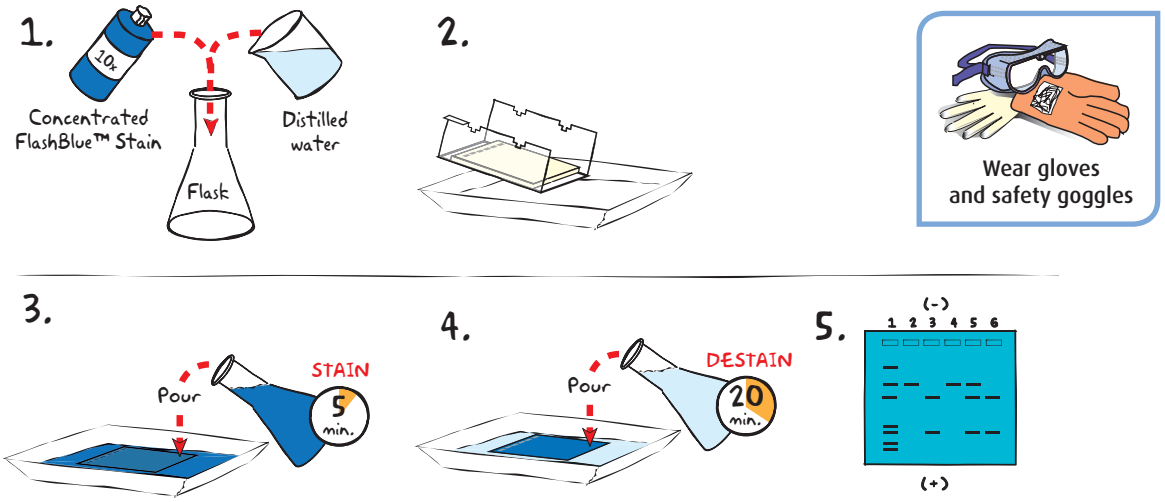
Table B: 1x Electrophoresis Buffer (Chamber Buffer)

EDVOTEK Model #	Total Volume Required	Dilution: 50x Conc. Buffer	+ Distilled Water
M6+ & M12 (new)	300 ml	6 ml	294 ml
M12 (classic)	400 ml	8 ml	392 ml
M36	1000 ml	20 ml	980 ml

Table C: Time & Voltage Guidelines (0.8% Agarose Gel)

	Electrophoresis Model		
Volts	M6+ Min. / Max.	M12 (new) Min. / Max.	M12 (classic) & M36 Min. / Max.
150	15/20 min.	20/30 min.	25 / 35 min.
125	20/30 min.	30/35 min.	35 / 45 min.
75	35 / 45 min.	55/70 min.	60 / 90 min.

Module II-A: Staining Agarose Gels Using FlashBlue™

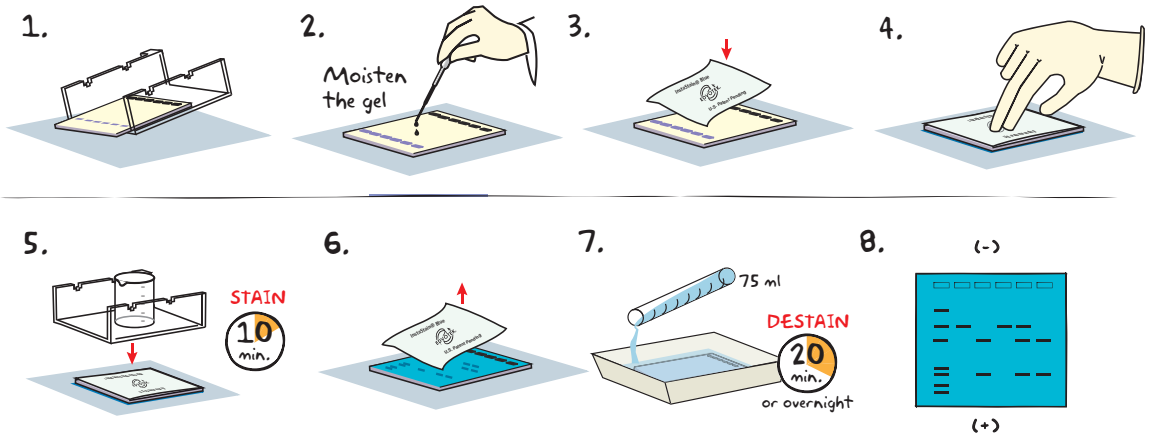


1. **DILUTE** 10 ml of 10x concentrated FlashBlue™ with 90 ml of water in a flask and **MIX** well.
2. **REMOVE** the agarose gel and casting tray from the electrophoresis chamber. **SLIDE** the gel off of the casting tray into a small, clean gel-staining tray.
3. **COVER** the gel with the 1x FlashBlue™ stain solution. **STAIN** the gel for 5 minutes. For best results, use an orbital shaker to gently agitate the gel while staining. **STAINING THE GEL FOR LONGER THAN 5 MINUTES WILL REQUIRE EXTRA DESTAINING TIME.**
4. **TRANSFER** the gel to a second small tray. **COVER** the gel with water. **DESTAIN** for at least 20 minutes with gentle shaking (longer periods will yield better results). Frequent changes of the water will accelerate destaining.
5. Carefully **REMOVE** the gel from the destaining liquid. **VISUALIZE** results using a white light visualization system. DNA will appear as dark blue bands on a light blue background.

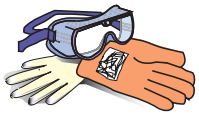
ALTERNATIVE PROTOCOL:

1. **DILUTE** one ml of concentrated FlashBlue™ stain with 149 ml dH_2O.
2. **COVER** the gel with diluted FlashBlue™ stain.
3. **SOAK** the gel in the staining liquid for at least three hours. For best results, stain gels overnight.

Module II-B: Staining Agarose Gels Using InstaStain® Blue



1. Carefully **REMOVE** the agarose gel and casting tray from the electrophoresis chamber. **SLIDE** the gel off of the casting tray on to a piece of plastic wrap on a flat surface.
2. **MOISTEN** the gel with a few drops of electrophoresis buffer.
3. Wearing gloves, **PLACE** the blue side of the InstaStain® Blue card on the gel.
4. With a gloved hand, **REMOVE** air bubbles between the card and the gel by firmly running your fingers over the entire surface. Otherwise, those regions will not stain.
5. **PLACE** the casting tray on top of the gel/card stack. **PLACE** a small weight (i.e. an empty glass beaker) on top of the casting tray. This ensures that the InstaStain® Blue card is in direct contact with the gel surface. **STAIN** the gel for 10 minutes.
6. **REMOVE** the InstaStain® Blue card. If the color of the gel appears very light, reapply the InstaStain® Blue card to the gel for an additional five minutes.
7. **TRANSFER** the gel to a small, clean gel-staining tray. **COVER** the gel with about 75 mL of distilled water and **DESTAIN** for at least 20 minutes. For best results, use an orbital shaker to gently agitate the gel while staining. To accelerate destaining, warm the distilled water to 37°C and change it frequently.
8. Carefully **REMOVE** the gel from the destaining liquid. **VISUALIZE** results using a white light visualization system. DNA will appear as dark blue bands on a light blue background.



Wear gloves and safety goggles

NOTE:
DO NOT STAIN GELS IN THE ELECTROPHORESIS APPARATUS.

ALTERNATIVE PROTOCOL:

1. Carefully **SLIDE** the agarose gel from its casting tray into a small, clean tray containing about 75 ml of distilled/deionized water or used electrophoresis buffer. The gel should be completely submerged.
2. Gently **FLOAT** the InstaStain® Blue card(s) on top of the liquid with the stain (blue side) facing toward the gel. Each InstaStain® Blue card will stain 49 cm^2 of gel (7 x 7 cm).
3. **COVER** the tray with plastic wrap to prevent evaporation. **SOAK** the gel in the staining liquid for at least 3 hours. The gel can remain in the liquid overnight if necessary.
4. Carefully **REMOVE** the gel from the staining tray. **VISUALIZE** results using a white light visualization system. DNA will appear as dark blue bands on a light blue background.

Study Questions

1. What is polymorphic DNA? How is it used for identification purposes?
2. What is CODIS? How is it used to solve crimes?
3. What is an STR? A VNTR? Which (STR or VNTR) is predominantly now used in law enforcement? Why?

Instructor's Guide

ADVANCE PREPARATION:

Preparation for:	What to do:	When?	Time Required:
Module I: Agarose Gel Electrophoresis	Prepare QuickStrips™	Up to one day before performing the experiment	45 min.
	Prepare diluted electrophoresis buffer		
	Prepare molten agarose and pour gels		
Module II: Staining Agarose Gels	Prepare staining components	The class period or overnight after the class period	10 min.

Pre-Lab Preparations: Module I

AGAROSE GEL ELECTROPHORESIS

This experiment requires a 0.8% agarose gel per student group. You can choose whether to prepare the gels in advance or have the students prepare their own. Allow approximately 30-40 minutes for this procedure.

Individual Gel Preparation:

Each student group can be responsible for casting their own individual gel prior to conducting the experiment. See Module I in the Student's Experimental Procedure. Students will need 50x concentrated buffer, distilled water and agarose powder.

Batch Gel Preparation:

To save time, a larger quantity of agarose solution can be prepared for sharing by the class. See Appendix B.

Preparing Gels in Advance:

Gels may be prepared ahead and stored for later use. Solidified gels can be store under buffer in the refrigerator for up to 2 weeks.

Do not freeze gels at -20° C as freezing will destroy the gels.

Gels that have been removed from their trays for storage should be "anchored" back to the tray with a few drops of molten agarose before being placed into the tray. This will prevent the gels from sliding around in the trays and the chambers.

NOTE:
Accurate pipetting is critical for maximizing successful experiment results. EDVOTEK Series 100 experiments are designed for students who have had previous experience with micropipetting techniques and agarose gel electrophoresis.

If students are unfamiliar with using micropipets, we recommended performing Cat. #S-44, Micropipetting Basics or Cat. #S-43, DNA DuraGel™ prior to conducting this advanced level experiment.

FOR MODULE I
Each Student Group should receive:
- 50x concentrated buffer
- Distilled Water
- UltraSpec-Agarose™
- QuickStrip™ Samples

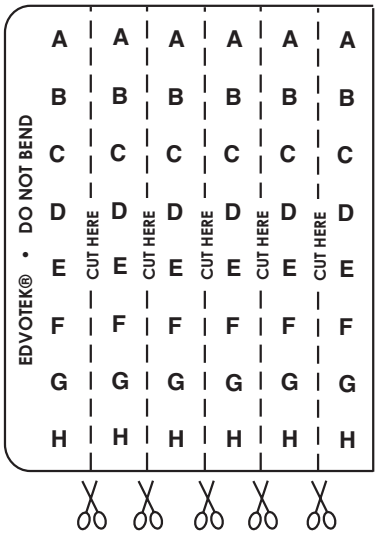
SAMPLES FORMAT: PREPARING THE QUICKSTRIPS™

QuickStrip™ tubes consist of a microtiter block covered with a protective overlay. Each well contains pre-aliquoted DNA.

Using sharp scissors, carefully divide the block of tubes into individual strips by cutting between the rows (see diagram at right). Take care not to damage the protective overlay while separating the samples.

Each lab group will receive one set of tubes. Before loading the gel, remind students to tap the tubes to collect the sample at the bottom of the tube.

If using SYBR® Safe or InstaStain® Ethidium Bromide for DNA visualization, each QuickStrip™ is shared by two groups. 18 µl of the DNA sample will be loaded into each well. Proceed to visualize the results as specified by the DNA stain literature.



Carefully cut between each set of tubes

Pre-Lab Preparations: Module II

MODULE II-A: STAINING WITH INSTASTAIN® BLUE

The easiest and most convenient DNA stain available is InstaStain® Blue. InstaStain® Blue does not require the formulation, storage and disposal of large volumes of liquid stain. Each InstaStain® Blue card contains a small amount of blue DNA stain. When the card is placed in water, the DNA stain is released. This solution simultaneously stains and destains the gel, providing uniform gel staining with minimal liquid waste and mess.

You can use a White Light Visualization System (Cat. #552) to visualize gels stained with InstaStain® Blue.

FOR MODULE II-A
Each Student Group should receive:
- 1 InstaStain® card per 7 x 7 cm gel

Wear gloves and safety goggles

MODULE II-B: STAINING WITH FLASHBLUE™

FlashBlue™ stain is optimized to shorten the time required for both staining and de-staining steps. Agarose gels can be stained with diluted FlashBlue™ for 5 minutes and destained for only 20 minutes. For the best results, leave the gel in liquid overnight. This will allow the stained gel to "equilibrate" in the destaining solution, resulting in dark blue DNA bands contrasting against a uniformly light blue background. A white light box (Cat. #552) is recommended for visualizing gels stained with FlashBlue™.

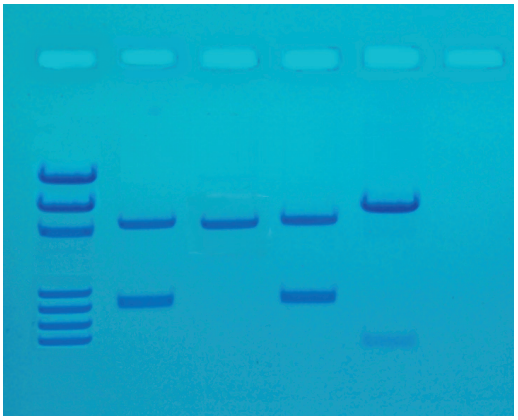
- Stained gels may be stored in destaining liquid for several weeks with refrigeration, although the bands may fade with time. If this happens, re-stain the gel.
- Destained gels can be discarded in solid waste disposal. Destaining solutions can be disposed of down the drain.

FOR MODULE II-B
Each Student Group should receive:
- 10 ml 10X concentrated FlashBlue OR 100 mL 1x diluted FlashBlue
- Small plastic tray or weight boat
- Distilled or deionized water

MODULE II: PHOTODOCUMENTATION OF DNA (OPTIONAL)

Once gels are stained, you may wish to photograph your results. There are many different photodocumentation systems available, including digital systems that are interfaced directly with computers. Specific instructions will vary depending upon the type of photodocumentation system you are using.

Experiment Results and Analysis



In the idealized schematic, the relative positions of DNA fragments are shown but are not depicted to scale.

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Lane	Tube	Sample	Molecular Weights (in bp)
1	A	DNA Standard Markers	---------
2	B	Crime scene PCR reaction	3000, 1282
3	C	Suspect #1 PCR reaction	3000
4	D	Suspect #2 PCR reaction	3000, 1282
5	E	Suspect #3 PCR reaction	3652, 630

The DNA standards in Lane 1 make it possible to measure the DNA bands obtained from the PCR reactions. The results of this analysis indicates an identical pattern in Lanes 2 and 4. This is strong evidence that the crime scene DNA and Suspect 2 match. In criminal investigations, several known variable regions in DNA are analyzed to match crime scene and suspect DNAs.

Questions and Answers to Study Questions

1. What is polymorphic DNA? How is it used for identification purposes?

Polymorphic DNA refers to chromosomal regions that vary widely from person to person. This variation is usually in the length of a specific DNA region. By analyzing a number of these regions, one can obtain a "DNA fingerprint" of a person that will not match the DNA fingerprint of any other individual. "DNA fingerprinting" is used for identification of missing persons, human remains, and matching criminal suspects to crime scenes.

2. What is CODIS? How is it used to solve crimes?

CODIS is an acronym for the **CO**mbined **D**NA **I**ndex **S**ystem, a computer-based database containing DNA fingerprints. In the convicted offender database, DNA profiles of convicted felons are maintained. While in the forensic database, DNA fingerprints from crime scenes are stored.

3. What is an STR? A VNTR? Which (STR or VNTR) is predominantly now used in law enforcement? Why?

An STR is an acronym for a short tandem repeat, a DNA sequence of 2-4 base pairs that is repeated variably from person to person. VNTRs, or variable number of tandem repeats, have longer repeat units of 15-70 base pairs. STRs, are now preferred to VNTRs as the length of their amplified products requires less template DNA to be amplified.

Appendices

A EDVOTEK® Troubleshooting Guide
B Bulk Preparation of Agarose Gels
C Data Analysis Using a Standard Curve

Safety Data Sheets can be found on our website: **www.edvotek.com/safety-data-sheets**

Appendix A
EDVOTEK® Troubleshooting Guides

PROBLEM:	CAUSE:	ANSWER:
Bands are not visible on the gel.	The gel was not prepared properly.	Ensure that the electrophoresis buffer was correctly diluted.
	The gel was not stained properly.	Repeat staining.
	Malfunctioning electrophoresis unit or power source.	Contact the manufacturer of the electrophoresis unit or power source.
After staining the gel, the DNA bands are faint.	The gel was not stained for a sufficient period of time.	Repeat staining protocol.
	The background of gel is too dark.	Destain the gel for 5-10 minutes in distilled water.
DNA bands were not resolved.	Tracking dye should migrate at least 3.5 cm (if using a 7x7 cm tray), and at least 6 cm (if using a 7x14 cm tray) from the wells to ensure adequate separation.	Be sure to run the gel at least 6 cm before staining and visualizing the DNA (approximately one hour at 125 V).
DNA bands fade when gels are kept at 4°C.	DNA stained with FlashBlue™ may fade with time	Re-stain the gel with FlashBlue™
There is no separation between DNA bands, even though the tracking dye ran the appropriate distance.	The wrong percent gel was used for electrophoretic separation.	Be sure to prepare the correct percent agarose gel. For reference, the Ready-to-Load™ DNA samples should be analyzed using a 0.8% agarose gel.
There's not enough sample in my QuickStrip.	The QuickStrip has dried out.	Add 40 µL water, gently pipet up and down to mix before loading.

Appendix B
Bulk Preparation of Agarose Gels

To save time, the electrophoresis buffer and agarose gel solution can be prepared in larger quantities for sharing by the class. Unused diluted buffer can be used at a later time and solidified agarose gel solution can be remelted.

Bulk Electrophoresis Buffer

Quantity (bulk) preparation for 3 liters of 1x electrophoresis buffer is outlined in Table D.

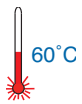
Table D — Bulk Preparation of Electrophoresis Buffer

50x Conc. Buffer	+	Distilled Water	Total Volume Required
60 ml		2,940 ml	3000 ml (3 L)

Batch Agarose Gels (0.8%)

For quantity (batch) preparation of 0.8% agarose gels, see Table E.

1. Use a 500 ml flask to prepare the diluted gel buffer.
2. Pour 3.0 grams of UltraSpec-Agarose™ into the prepared buffer. Swirl to disperse clumps.
3. With a marking pen, indicate the level of solution volume on the outside of the flask.
4. Heat the agarose solution as outlined previously for individual gel preparation. The heating time will require adjustment due to the larger total volume of gel buffer solution.
5. Cool the agarose solution to 60°C with swirling to promote even dissipation of heat. If evaporation has occurred, add distilled water to bring the solution up to the original volume as marked on the flask in step 3.



6. Dispense the required volume of cooled agarose solution for casting each gel. Measure 30 ml for a 7 x 7 cm tray, 50 ml for a 7 x 10 cm tray, and 60 ml for a 7 x 14 cm tray. ***For this experiment, 7 x 7 cm gels are recommended.***
7. Allow the gel to completely solidify. It will become firm and cool to the touch after approximately 20 minutes. Then proceed with preparing the gel for electrophoresis.

Note:
The UltraSpec-Agarose™ kit component is usually labeled with the amount it contains. Please read the label carefully. If the amount of agarose is not specified or if the bottle's plastic seal has been broken, weigh the agarose to ensure you are using the correct amount.

Table E — Batch Prep of 0.8% UltraSpec-Agarose™

Amt of Agarose (g)	+	Concentrated Buffer (50X) (ml)	+	Distilled Water (ml)	Total Volume (ml)
3.0		7.5		382.5	390

Appendix C

Data Analysis Using a Standard Curve

Agarose gel electrophoresis separates biomolecules into discrete bands, each comprising molecules of the same size. How can these results be used to determine the lengths of different fragments? Remember, as the length of a biomolecule increases, the distance to which the molecule can migrate decreases because large molecules cannot pass through the channels in the gel with ease. Therefore, the migration rate is inversely proportional to the length of the molecules—more specifically, to the $\log_{10}$ of molecule's length. To illustrate this, we ran a sample that contains bands of known lengths called a "standard". We will measure the distance that each of these bands traveled to create a graph, known as a "standard curve", which can then be used to extrapolate the size of unknown molecule(s).

Figure 4:
Measure distance migrated from the lower edge of the well to the lower edge of each band.

1. Measure and Record Migration Distances

Measure the distance traveled by each Standard DNA Fragment from the lower edge of the sample well to the lower end of each band. Record the distance in centimeters (to the nearest millimeter) in your notebook. Repeat this for each DNA fragment in the standard.

Measure and record the migration distances of each of the fragments in the unknown samples in the same way you measured the standard bands.

2. Generate a Standard Curve.

Because migration rate is inversely proportional to the $\log_{10}$ of band length, plotting the data as a semi-log plot will produce a straight line and allow us to analyze an exponential range of fragment sizes. You will notice that the vertical axis of the semi-log plot appears atypical at first; the distance between numbers shrinks as the axis progresses from 1 to 9. This is because the axis represents a logarithmic scale. The first cycle on the y-axis corresponds to lengths from 100-1,000 base pairs, the second cycle measures 1,000-10,000 base pairs, and so on. To create a standard curve on the semi-log paper, plot the distance each Standard DNA fragment migrated on the x-axis (in mm) versus its size on the y-axis (in base pairs). Be sure to label the axes!

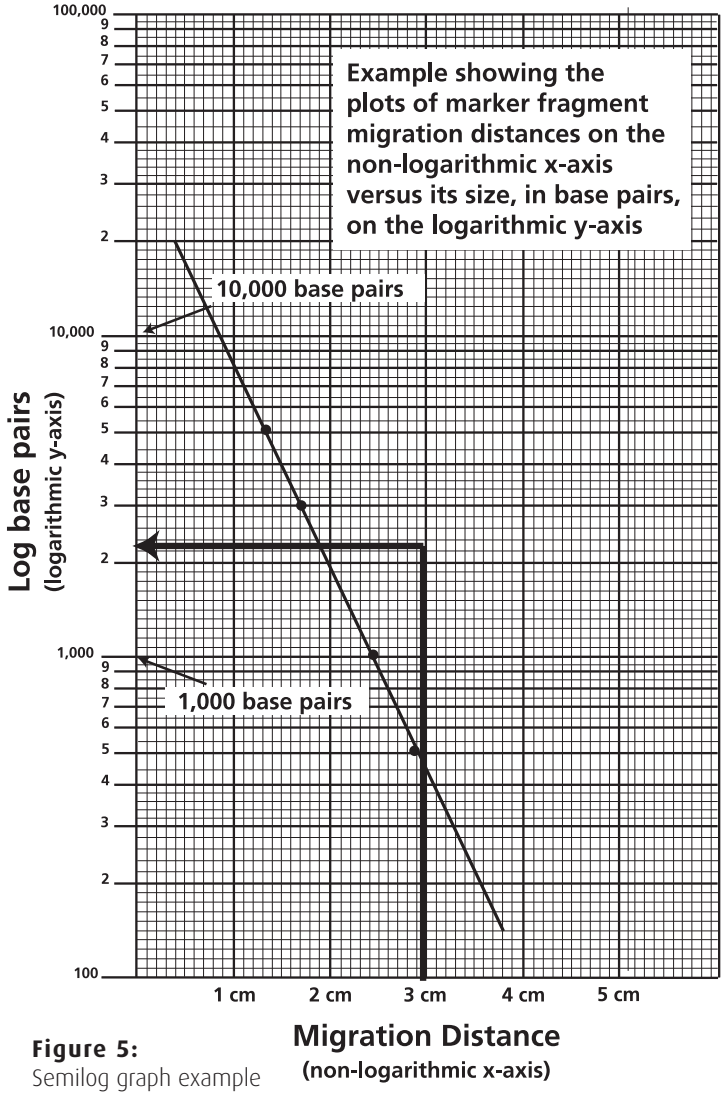


Figure 5:
Semilog graph example

Appendix C
Data Analysis Using a Standard Curve

After all the points have been plotted, use a ruler or a straight edge to draw the best straight line possible through the points. The line should have approximately equal numbers of points scattered on each side of the line. It is okay if the line runs through some points (see Figure 5 for an example).

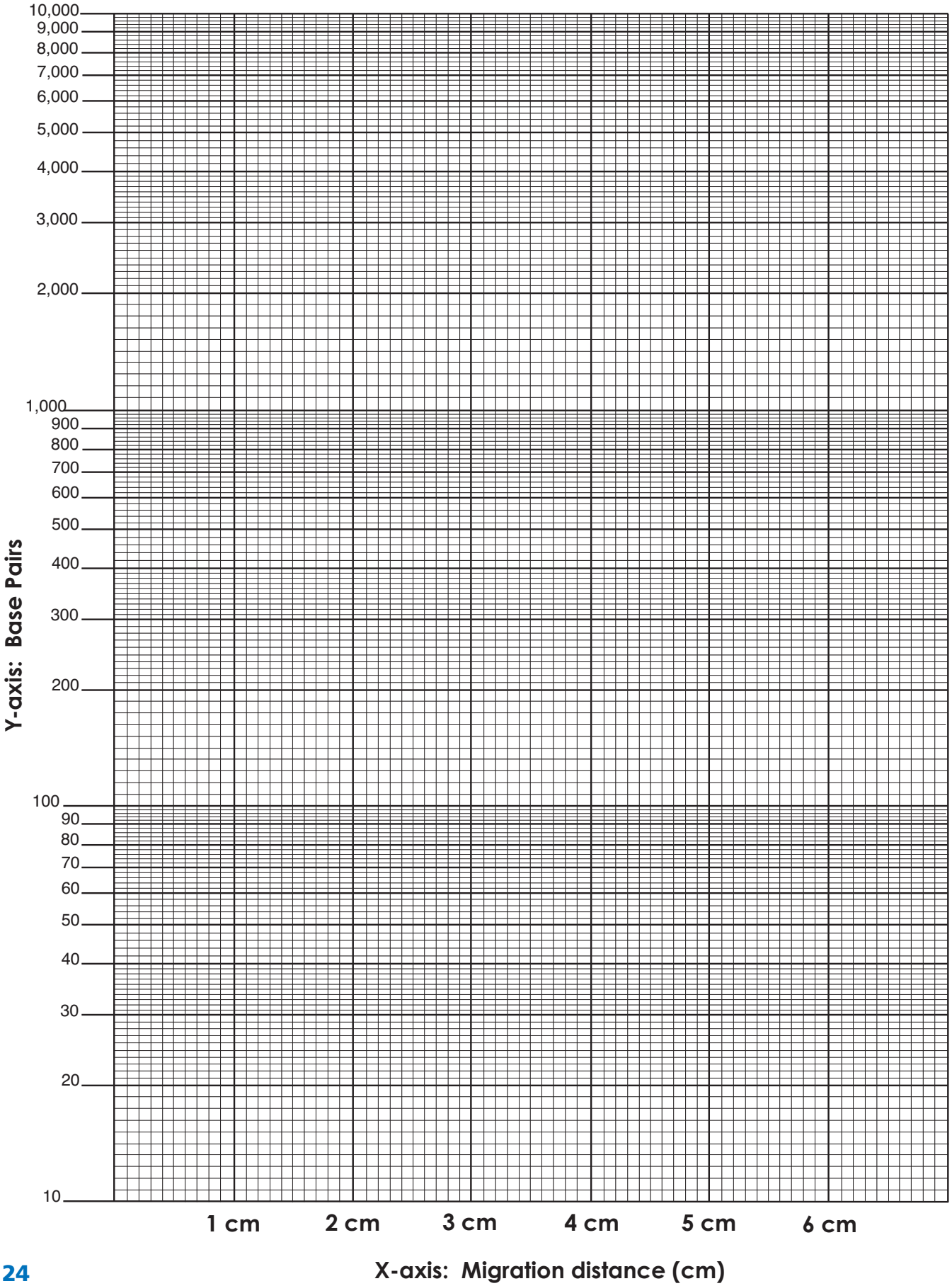
3. Determine the length of each unknown fragment.

a. Locate the migration distance of the unknown fragment on the x-axis of your semi-log graph. Draw a vertical line extending from that point until it intersects the line of your standard curve.

b. From the point of intersection, draw a second line, this time horizontally, toward the y-axis. The value at which this line intersects the y-axis represents the approximate size of the fragment in base pairs (refer to Figure 5 for an example). Make note of this in your lab notebook.

c. Repeat for each fragment in your unknown sample.

Appendix C


10,000
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900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
Y-axis: Base Pairs
1 cm
2 cm
3 cm
4 cm
5 cm
6 cm
X-axis: Migration distance (cm)